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- 131 Of the two centers of Bororo habitation situated, one to the
 361 northwest of Cuiabá and the other east-southeast of the same city,
 [248] the second today is made up of three groups of native villages:
 [199] those of the middle and upper São Lourenço, provided with resi-
 dents of the Service de Protection des Indiens /Indian Protection
 Service/, those of the Garças River, in the diamantiferous region,
 supervised by the Salesian missions, and lastly the three aldeas
 /villages/ of Kejara, Pobori, and Jarudori on the Río Vermelho,
 a tributary on the left bank of the upper São Lourenço, which
 have been less directly affected by religious and administrative
 influences. We stayed in the most important of them, the Kejara
 101 aldeia, during January-February, 1936, at the time when the
 132 rainy season completely isolates the natives from the rare contacts
 648 which they are able to have at other times of the year with the
 Brazilian population; besides, the latter, never very numerous,
 some time ago completely evacuated the region, where material
 563 and sanitary conditions seem particularly unfavorable. Aside
 from two telegraph operators, only a few families of fishermen,
 leprous for the most part, live only on the banks of the rivers.
- 361 Kejara aldeia occupies a wide, partly natural clearing on
 the left bank of the Río Vermelho right on the riverbank and is
 bound on the south, west, and east by red sandstone escarpments.
- 241 Native gardens—manioc, maize, and rice—extend for several
 137 hundred meters all around the village, closely mingled with the
 forest or brushwood which is beginning to come up again. Across
 231 them, as across the village, freely wander some hens and ducks,
 197 presents of the Protection Service, which live today in a half-
 [223] wild state and /270/ have to be shot with the bow to be caught.
- 621 In January-February, 1936, Kejara aldeia comprised, in addition
 to the "men's house," 27 houses, /each/ inhabited for the most
 621 part by several families. The total population, impossible to
 162 evaluate in a precise fashion—part of the village is constantly
 [221] away, some fishing, some hunting, and some either visiting or
 on a mission to other native villages, amounted to approximate-
 ly 140 people, the number of women being less than that of men,